

— Capsule Summary
SM-544
Dent/Hebb Log Kitchen and House
Hollywood Vicinity
Private

c. 1840s; mid 1920s

The Dent/Hebb Log Kitchen and House is a mid-1920s, two story, frame house with a c. 1840s one-and-a-half story log and frame ell. Together, these two significant buildings document log construction methods, patterns of building material reuse, the practice of moving dwellings, as well as the use of standardized building materials and forms.

— The log kitchen was constructed c. 1840s and served as a kitchen for a building that is no longer extant. Constructed in the 1840s as a kitchen to a larger house, the log building was on a tract named "Part of Resurrection Manor" that comprised of 202 acres owned by Hezekiah Dent. According to local sources the main building was moved just north of the property and replaced by a modern home constructed of regularly dimensioned lumber in the 1920s.

— The log kitchen originally exhibited a large, exterior end, brick chimney, two doors, no windows and either a winder stair or ladder to the upper story above. In the 1920s, the log building was attached to the modern frame building and re-sided with clapboard. Some of the nailers for this clapboard was flush beveled and beaded siding probably from the previous dwelling. The kitchen logs themselves were reused probably from a barn. The patterns of wear, tooling and peg holes are all similar to log buildings that can be found on Old Patuxent Farm (SM-527) as well as the Sotterley Slave Quarter (SM-7A).

SM-544, Dent/Hebb Log Kitchen and House
St. Mary's County
Maryland Comprehensive State Historic Preservation Data

Historic Context

Geographic Organization:	Western Shore
Chronological/Developmental Period:	Agricultural-Industrial Transition, 1815-1870 Industrial Urban Dominance, 1870-1930
Historic Period Theme:	Architecture

Resource Type

Category:	Building
Historic Environment:	Rural
Historic Function and Use:	Residence
Known Design Source:	None

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. SM-544

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Dent/Hebb Log Kitchen and House

and/or common

2. Location

House and Kitchen originally located 0.4 miles E of the intersection of Clarks Mill and Three Notch Roads
street & number Kitchen moved and now located at SM-443 in Tall Timbers Md ☐ not for publication

city, town Hollywood

☒ vicinity of

congressional district 6

state Maryland

county St. Mary's

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
			<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name William Ignatius and Peggy Ann Abell

street & number 1062 Clarks Mill Road

telephone no.:

city, town Hollywood

state and zip code Md 20636-9763

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Mary's County Courthouse

liber MRB 159

street & number

folio 348

city, town Leonardtown

state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date

☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

pository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No. SM-544

Condition		Check one	Check one	Kitchen was moved
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	Frame house remains
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move <u>November, 1996</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Contributing resource count: 1 (Note: Log Kitchen moved to Tall Timbers vicinity, while house remains.)

The Dent/Hebb Log Kitchen and House is located approximately 0.6 miles east from the intersection of Clark's Mill Road and Three Notch Road on Clark's Mill Road. The dwelling is oriented on a north/south axis and is setback 0.1 mile from the road on a slight rise and behind a one-story modular home. Surrounded by agricultural fields to the north, east, and west and woods to the south, the dwelling is located within a largely rural landscape. While several roadside parcels have been sold for houses, the land divisions between neighboring farms are still intact.

The Dent/Hebb Log Kitchen and House consists of two sections constructed during two different periods. The main block, measuring 32'-6" by 16'-3", is a frame, two story, three bay dwelling with a gable roof. An one-and-a-half story, horizontal log kitchen, measuring 18'-9" by 15'-1 1/2", is attached to the dwelling on the south elevation to form an L-shaped plan. While the main block of the house was constructed in the early 1920s, the rear kitchen dates from the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The foundation for the buildings ranges from cinder block and poured concrete to stacked boards and locust posts. Clapboard, fastened to the frame and logs with wire nails, covered both buildings. Both roofs were also covered with asphalt shingles.

The north or primary elevation of the dwelling is characterized by three symmetrically placed bays consisting of a central glass pane and wood panel door flanked on either side by paired six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. This symmetrical fenestration is repeated on the second floor by three six-over-six sash. This elevation also once exhibited a porch, but it has been removed to make way for the new modular home.

On the west elevation, the gable end of the main block is pierced on each floor by a single six-over-six sash window. To the south of these windows is a centrally placed interior end, brick chimney for a stove flue. Attached to main block is the rear ell. The clapboard has been removed from the ell to reveal that it was built of horizontal logs. The logs are reused, square-hewn logs notched at the corners with half-dovetails. The spaces between the horizontal members is chinked with irregularly spaced, sized, and colored bricks held in place with a light tan mortar made of sand, dirt, clay and oyster shells. The log faces vary in measurement from 5 1/2" to 7 1/2". Their condition also varies. Some of the logs exhibit peg holes, whitewash, mortises, as well as different tool marks and patterns of weathering. Other evidence of reuse was found in the nailers for the removed clapboard. These included some weathered pieces of flush beveled and beaded siding. All of this evidence suggests that most of the logs came from a previous dwelling or agricultural outbuilding. The peg holes and weathering of the logs hold a strong resemblance to those found at the barns at the Old Patuxent Farm (SM-527). At Old Patuxent Farm these peg holes held a vertical post placed directly into the ground. This post could then hold in place the log wall. This type of construction could also be found at the Sotterley Slave Quarter (SM-7A). The ell also exhibits a single six-over-six window on this elevation. This bay was converted into a window in the early twentieth century, but the jamb extends to the bottom log indicating that it was originally a door. The jamb is 2 1/2" thick and is pegged into the logs. An early-twentieth century, asymmetrical, gable roof lies immediately on top of the log building. It consists of circular sawn studs toe-nailed with wire nails to the top log and hewn corner posts supported by circular sawn down braces. The corner post supports a circular sawn wall plate with 1/2" cuts for the feet of the circular sawn rafters. These rafters are butted at the roof peak and nailed together with wire nails.

8. Significance

Survey No. SM-544

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	Builder/Architect
check: Applicable Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D and/or Applicable Exception: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G Level of Significance: <input type="checkbox"/> national <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> state <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local	

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Dent/Hebb Log Kitchen and House is a mid-1920s, two story, frame house with a c. 1840s one-and-a-half story log and frame ell. Together, these two significant buildings document log construction methods, patterns of building material reuse, the practice of moving dwellings, as well as the use of standardized building materials and forms.

Constructed in the 1840s as a kitchen to a larger house, the log building was on a tract named "Part of Resurrection Manor" that comprised of 202 acres owned by Hezekiah Dent. According to Jean Shepherd a larger main building was moved just north of the property and replaced by a two story, frame home constructed of regularly dimensioned lumber in the mid-1920s. These changes were made by John W. and Amanda Grace Hebb.

The log kitchen originally exhibited a large, exterior end, brick chimney, two doors, no windows and either a winder stair or ladder to the upper story above. In the 1920s, the log building was attached to the modern frame building and re-sided with clapboard. Some of the nailers for this clapboard was flush beveled and beaded siding probably from the previous dwelling. The kitchen logs themselves were reused probably from a barn. The patterns of wear, tooling and peg holes are all similar to log buildings that can be found on Old Patuxent Farm (SM-527) as well as the Sotterley Slave Quarter (SM-7A)—all of which date to around the 1840s.

Survey No. SM-544

PS-2746

SM-544, Dent/Hebb Log Kitchen and House
St. Mary's County
7.1 Description

On the south elevation, the main block exhibits a six-over-six window on each floor near its southwest corner. The trim around these windows, like those found on the other elevations, is a modest fascia board. This elevation also features the gable end of the rear ell. The removal of the clapboard on this elevation reveals evidence for a large brick, exterior end chimney. The top log, that would have spanned 6'-6" without support, reveals some evidence of smoke and charring. In the early-twentieth century, the chimney was removed, several studs were used to support the top log, clapboard was placed over the entire elevation, and a small concrete stove flue was installed. The half-story above was lit by a small 3 pane fixed sash.

The east elevation features the gable end of the main block. This side exhibits a small, shed roof addition on the first floor, a modern one-over-one sash on the second floor, and an exterior end concrete chimney flue. This elevation also features a frame, shed roof addition attached to the rear ell. The log ell itself features a centrally located entry with a jamb pegged into the horizontal logs. Above this door is one, six light, fixed sash window.

The interior of the main block is characterized by a centrally located open string stair with a square newel and turned balusters. The stair is open to the west room, but a wall separates the stair from the east room. The second floor features three rooms--a central stair passage with a room on either side of it. The rear ell is entered from the main block through a door located in the east room on the south side. This entrance is not original to the log section. The cut logs for this entrance were sawn using a circular saw. The ell's interior consists of one room with a boxed stair to the half-story above, evidence for a chimney on the south wall, and two centrally placed doors on the east and west walls (the bay on the west wall was converted into a window). The interior was originally whitewashed with the overhead hewn and undecorated beams left exposed. These beams also exhibit evidence of reuse as many of them contain a variety of mortises, peg holes, and diagonal-cut lap joints. These joists support the half-story floor that consists of random width boards nailed in place with fully-formed cut nails. In contrast, the first floor joists consisted of barked logs with the top faces hewn to support a tongue-and-groove floor probably installed in the early-twentieth century. These joists are simply drop-mortised into the bottom log. The boxed stair was also replaced in the early twentieth century, but its original location is confirmed by the presence of two whitewashed jambs.

According to Jean Shepherd, a neighbor who at one time lived in the house, the log ell was once attached to a one-and-a-half story dwelling which was moved to the northeast of the present house. This house was moved in the early 1920s and replaced with the two story, three bay main block. Clapboard, however, found between the main block and the rear ell suggests that at one time the ell was free standing--perhaps during the short period of time during the construction of the main block.

The date of the rear ell is based largely upon architectural evidence such as the method of construction, the patterns of reused materials, the size of the chimney and hearth, the chinking materials, and the use of cut nails. Curiously, an 1837 Liberty penny was found in the soil immediately below the floor of the log ell. The log building has been dismantled and moved to another site while the main block is to be moved approximately 20 yards to the west.

SM-~~344~~, Dent/Hebb Log Kitchen and House
St. Mary's County
8.1 Significance

Chain of Title (Please note that all deeds were found in the Land Records of St. Mary's County located at the County Courthouse in Leonardtown, Maryland unless otherwise noted.)

Reference: Liber MRB 98, Folio 143

Grantee: Mary M. Abell and William Ignatius Abell

Grantor: Mary M. Abell (widow of Joseph Benedict Abell, d. September 20, 1969)

Date: June 8, 1981

Note: The property is listed as located on the south side of the road leading from the Three Notch Road to Cuckold's Creek. The parcel consists of approximately 37 acres.

Reference: Liber CBG 70, Folio 337

Grantee: Joseph Benedict and Mary M. Abell

Grantor: Mary M. Fowler

Date: August 8, 1957

Reference: Liber CBG 70, Folio 335

Grantee: Mary M. Fowler

Grantor: Joseph Benedict and Mary M. Abell

Date: July 29, 1957

Note: The deed lists the property as the land of the late Amanda Grace Hebb.

Reference: Will Book Liber RGC 2, Folio 413

Grantee: Joseph Benedict Abell

Grantor: Amanda Grace Hebb (AKA Grace Hebb, Grace A. Hebb)

Date: none given

Note: Here Amanda Grace Hebb bequeaths her "farm on the south side of the road where she now resides) to Joseph Benedict Abell.

Reference: Liber CBG 23, Folio 401

Grantee: Amanda Grace Hebb

Grantor: Alexander Hebb (widower)

Date: August 16, 1949

Note: Alexander Hebb gives his half-interest of the land to Amanda Grace Hebb. The land is described as "part of Kenders" or "Part of Resurrection Manor" originally consisting of 202 acres, but now 101 acres.

Reference: Liber JMM 2, Folio 108

Grantee: John W. Hebb

Grantor: William Meverill Loker, trustee

Date: December 12, 1923

Note: As the result of a circuit court case NE 1423 Joseph C. M. Abell et al vs Laura G. Haywood et al, the land is sold to settle the accounts of French M. Abell who died "seized and possessed." The sale occurred at the courthouse door and was sold to John W. Hebb for \$5100. At this point the tract consisted of 202 acres and was still called Kenders or part of Resurrection Manor.

SM-544, Dent/Hebb Log Kitchen and House
St. Mary's County
8.1 Significance

Reference: Liber JFF 13, Folio 485

Grantee: French M. Abell

Grantor: James F. Abell and George C. Abell

Date: December 2, 1892

Note: The land is sold again as the result of a circuit court case this time involving George H. Abell vs James and George C. Abell (executors for John B. Abell who died on July 15, 1886). The case (Circuit Court Case #659 NE) was decided on May 25, 1888 and the executors sold the land to French M. Abell for \$2,000. The deed also notes that John B. Abell had purchased the property from Hezekiah Dent's heirs but does not provide a reference or date for the land transfer.

Reference: Liber JH 12, Folio 534

Grantee: Hezekiah Dent

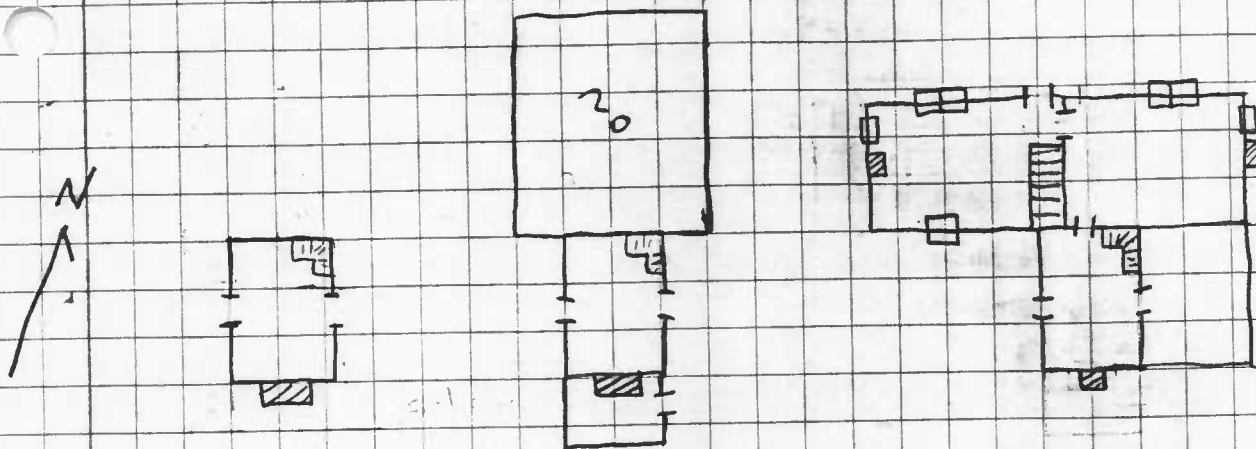
Grantor: George W. Morgan, esq., Sheriff

Date: September 13, 1842

Note: 102 acres of Part of Resurrection Manor and Part "Ditto" 100 acres is sold at an auction to Hezekiah Dent for \$805. The land was sold to settle debts determined in a court case that involved Samuel Hardward and John R. Yates vs Francis Tubman et al. The case was decided on the first Monday of August, 1840 and the land was to be sold.

→ property development over time

SM-544 DENT/HEBB LOG KITCHEN



Period I

log house (half dovetail
corners)

$(1830) ?$

- cut nails used for flooring the attic space
- large fire place

Period II

→ larger house connected
to log house
(1870)?

Period III

→ older house moved to site
NE of log house

→ 2 room, single pile house
replaces earlier building
(1920)

newspaper placed over logs for insulation

(301) 855-6819

8 1/2 - 6 logs

note = clipboard on elevation facing house

Liberty penny 1837

William A. Abell \Rightarrow 13 years

Mars M. Abell

Howe + brace

Jean Shepherd

17	9 1/2
----	-------

$$\begin{array}{r} \times \\ 16 \frac{2}{2} \end{array}$$

6.06

101

17 483

 $15\frac{7}{8}$

X-52

326

 $5\frac{1}{2}$ $6\frac{1}{4}$

2

 $x74$
$$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{10}$$

4/4

October 31, 1996

Log House or Kitchen

Peggy Abell + William Abell

25

SM-544 DENT/HEBB LOG KITCHEN + HOUSE

(14' 1/4, 14' 5/8) ← stair jamb

joists from chimney end

(1' 1/2, 2' 3) (4, 4' 6) (6' 5, 6' 9) (8' 5 1/2, 9' 0 1/2) (10' 0, 11' 2) (13' 1, 13' 7) (15' 6, 15' 10)

← stair jamb

(1' 9, 2' 4) (3' 10, 4' 5) (6' 10, 6' 6) (8' 10, 9' 4 1/2) (9' 10, 10' 0 1/2) (11' 10, 12' 5 1/2) (14' 0, 14' 4)

(15' 11, 16' 3) (wall)

→ wood boards

→ nailed tier = lapped rafters whitewashed over

→ some adged, some checked

later door opening → logs cut clean w/circular saw

reused

→ piece of flush board side was used as nailers - cut

→ two panels of clapboard siding cut nails

→ some T-heads + wrought

(5 stairs to 90°)

rough

→ all logs are hewn square

→ no foundation

drop

→ log joists are lap mortised into the sill

→ half-dovetail

newer house → 2 room w/

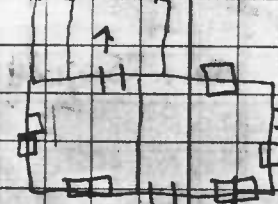
open string w/boxed newel

2 rooms + passage above

plain finishes

painted concrete piers

clapboard w/wire nails

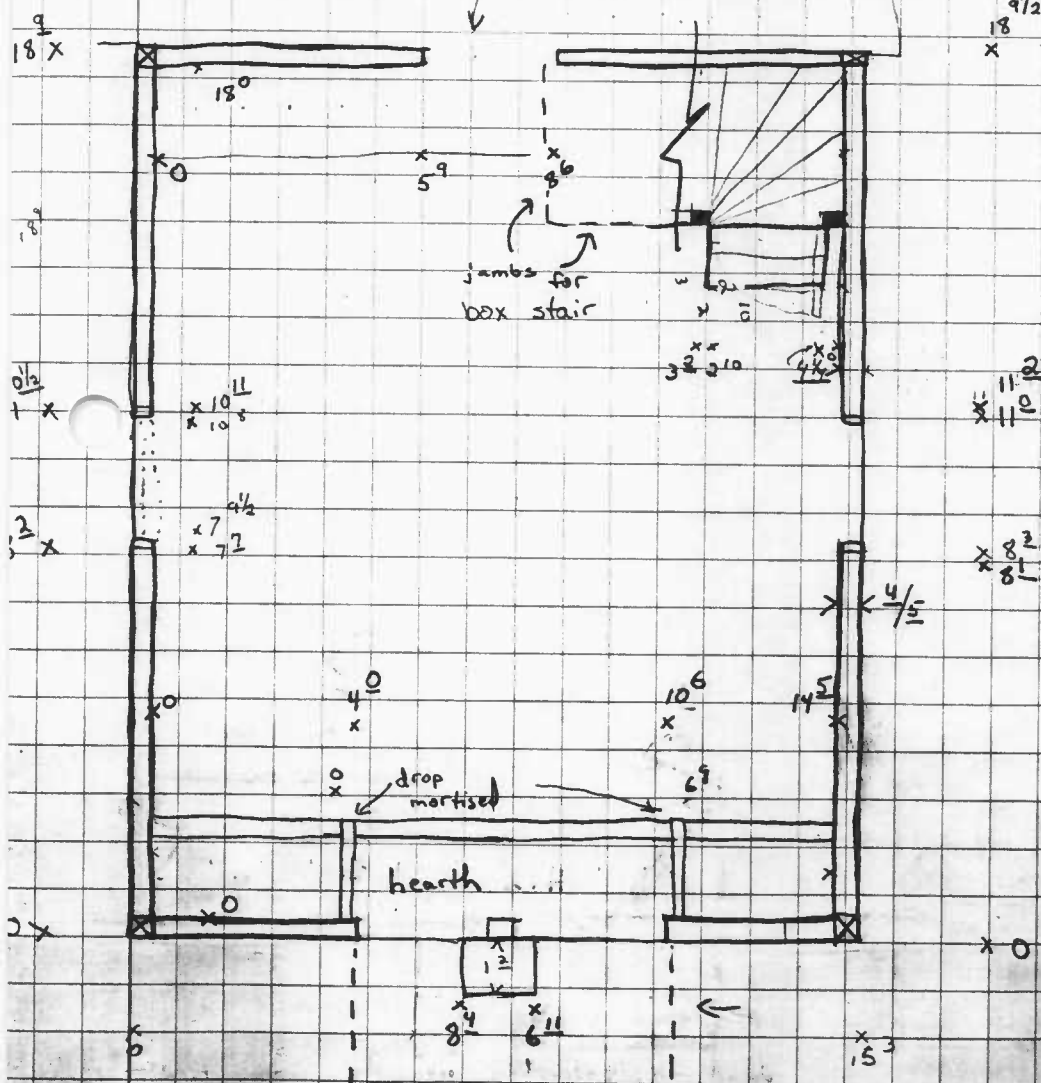


606

ashlar shingles = interior end + exterior end

→ boxed cornice

→ rafters lie directly on wall plates



→ door jambs 2 1/2 thick on all sides

→ two panels of plastering, bricks are on site salmon (poor quality)

→ 4 headers for stairway

3 1/4 - 5 inches

→ interior whitewashed - beams undercombed 20th century stair

→ evidence of reuse all over → lap joints with pegs are mortises with with nails (perhaps wrought)

→ west entrance → logs are pegged into the door jam







